

The Janesville Daily Gazette.

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JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1883.

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NUMBER 38

A report from Madison says the Park hotel in that city has been sold to William F. Vilas, for \$81,000.

Governor Rusk has finally appointed Mr. Frank A. Flower, of Milwaukee, commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics, an office created by the last legislature. The salary is \$1,500.

The interest and the principal of all the amounts involved in the Thomas Reynolds pension forgery case, are \$8,000. When this is paid he will be indemnified against further prosecution.

The Manitowoc Pilot in an article on the Froquois banquet says: "Everything said had the impress of patriotism and the essence of wisdom." To this the Milwaukee Sentinel promptly remarks: "This includes Carter Harrison's speech, and Colonel Vilas' remark that it was a d—d outrage."

The Chicago Journal says: The "peony wise and pound-foolish" policy shown in several of the acts of the late congress, is illustrated in the signal service bureau. On account of the failure of congress to make the necessary appropriations, General Hazen has telegraphed to the weather-observers in the West Indies that after the 30th instant no more reports on cyclones can be made, and the stations there must be abandoned.

Martha Cary Thomas, of Baltimore, has just taken her degree of Doctor of Philosophy, at the university of Zurich. This means proficiency in Greek, Provençal, Gothic, old, middle and new high German, Sanscrit, Latin, modern French, and English. The examinations in all departments were conducted in a foreign tongue. Miss Thomas was a graduate of Cornell, afterwards studied for a year at John Hopkins university, and has just completed a course at the university of Leipzig.

As an instance to show what the university farm at Madison has done in a practical way, Mr. Babbitt, secretary of the state agricultural society, stated some time ago that it had graduated a young man from Janesville and had placed him in a position where he could draw a salary of \$6,000 a year. The young man referred to is Professor Swanson, who once lived in Janesville. He is now in Kansas, experimenting with sugar cane for a New York company, and is meeting with much success.

The report having gone out from Milwaukee that the wheat crop of the present year promises from the present outlook to be twenty per cent, or 100,000,000 bushels, less than last year, the Philadelphia Times, representing the sentiment in the east, says: "There are two very important drawbacks to the exact reliability of such a report. First, it is the best part of three months till harvest and great changes may occur for the better in that time; second, the report comes from one of the wheat trading centres, where there is likely to be plenty of money in a bull movement successfully engineered. It will therefore not be worth while for the public to get alarmed about the short crop prospect. At the worst, even if the report proves true, there will be a hundred million bushels of wheat for export from a crop twenty per cent. short of last year."

THE DIFFERENCE IN SALARIES.

It will prove interesting to note the difference paid to the diplomatic corps of the United States and to those of England and Germany. Our ministers at London, Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg are allowed \$17,500 a year. The English ambassador at Paris gets \$50,000, at Vienna \$40,000, at Berlin \$35,000, at St. Petersburg \$39,000. American representatives at Vienna, Rome, Madrid, Berlin, Yeddo, Rio de Janeiro, and Mexico get \$12,000, at Guatemala, Santiago, and Lima \$10,000, at Brussels, Bogota, Stockholm, the Hague, Port au Prince, Constantinople, and Honolulu \$7,500. The English ambassadors get at Constantinople \$40,000, at Washington \$30,000, Madrid \$25,000, Lisbon and Rio de Janeiro \$20,000, the Hague \$18,000, Athens \$17,000, Stockholm \$15,000, Santiago, Bogota, and Lima \$10,000. The German ministers get, at Paris \$30,000, at London and St. Petersburg \$37,000, at Vienna and Constantinople \$30,000, at Rome \$25,000, at Berlin \$15,000.

Then, again, the president of the United States receives a salary of \$50,000, and each member of his cabinet \$8,000. The chief justice of the supreme court \$10,500, and associate justices \$10,000. In England seven cabinet officers get \$25,000, the Lord Chancellor gets \$50,000, the solicitor general \$30,000, the attorney general \$35,000, lord lieutenant of Ireland \$100,000, the archbishop of Canterbury \$75,000, and the prelates of York and London \$50,000. In Germany, the imperial chancellor and prime minister—Prince Bismarck—is allowed a salary of \$14,000, a house and an additional \$5,000 to keep it in order. It requires a rich man to hold some of the chief offices in this country, and also to represent the United States abroad, because the demands of the position in a social way compel an expenditure far greater than the salary of the office.

WORKING ITS OWN RUIN.

It is very frequently the case that a bad law will kill itself. It also frequently happens that the leaders in all questionable movements do more to bring defeat upon themselves than the combined opposition to them. The very men who are to-day engaged in working for a

low saloon license, will eventually bring about a high license. They will do more to prepare the public mind for a movement to increase the whisky license, than all the lectures or sermons that can be delivered against intemperance; and the blatant advocates of free whisky will do more in a given space of time to make prohibition possible than all the prohibition movements that can be inaugurated in the state. The saloon-keepers of Cincinnati propose to defeat the Scott law, which imposes upon saloons an annual license fee of \$200. They want free whisky, and in the language of the Evening Wisconsin, "they propose to be free from fair licenses and taxes, free to promote crime, free to make paupers, criminals and orphans, free to increase all manner of taxation, and free from strict observance of the laws. This, in due time, will have its legitimate effect."

As an illustration of this principle, the Wisconsin very pertinently says: "Slavery, swollen with the arrogance of power, lifted its brazen head in defiance of everything legal, moral and civilizing until patience ceased to be a virtue and that monstrous iniquity went down in fratricidal strife and blood. Polygamy will surely follow in its wake and free whisky will sooner or later be bound in such a web as is deserved by every iniquity of such stupendous proportions."

A THING TO BE REFORMED.

In the Washington papers there appear in the course of a month or two numerous advertisements inserted by persons who are hanging about the capital and trying to find situations in the departments. It is well known that some of the advertisers succeed in procuring places under the government by means of these advertisements, and the question has been often asked, "who finds the places since the senators or representatives is supposed to be virtually the appointing power?" It is a mystery that has not yet been solved. But to show the character of the advertisements asking for government positions we take the following from the Washington Star.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE who will pay \$10 to any one who will secure him a position in one of the departments, in confidence. Copyist, this office.

There is no doubt that some one in authority will assist the "gentleman of experience," and will get the one hundred dollars. But there appeared another advertisement in a Washington paper, and this comes from a lady who so much desires a position that in her generosity she offers half of her subsistence if some one will secure her a position. Her offer is made as follows:

WANTED—A LADY WILL GIVE ONE-HALF of salary for a position as copyist in one of the departments, as long as position is secured. Address, in confidence. Copyist, this office.

It would be cruel to misjudge this lady's motives in offering one-half of her salary for a situation, and yet one cannot help but fancy that all that is not just right, and that a woman of character, industry, and ordinary ambition, would not offer one-half of her living for a position as a copyist. These advertisements show that there is need of civil service reform within the limits of Washington. Such bids for positions are a disgrace to the government, and yet some one thrives in the business of accepting this money and securing places for the applicants.

AN UNFORTUNATE WOMAN.

It appears that Miss Kate Kane, the woman lawyer, of Milwaukee, persistently insists on making a fool of herself. Ever since she quit Janesville and went to Milwaukee and entered into the practice of the law, she has been singularly unfortunate. She has done some business, and so far as that is concerned, can earn a respectable living; but her temper, over which she seems to have no control, has lessened her womanhood and thrown her into frequent troubles. Only a few months ago she refused to obey the order of Judge Mallory's court, and not only that, but insulted the judge with improper language. She was reprimanded, and the court took occasion to then say that her insults had been so frequent that if they were repeated he would be compelled to commit her to jail.

Things then went on fairly well for Kate Kane until Friday, when she lost control of her temper, and because Judge Mallory did not rule to suit her case, she threw a glass of water in his face. This was the first instance in this country of a member of the bar taking the liberty of throwing water in a judge's face simply because the counsel didn't like the rulings of the court; and of course Judge Mallory was astonished, and probably a little chagrined, at the method employed by Miss Kane to express her contempt for his honor. When the judge had recovered his breath and had mopped the water off his face, he proceeded to fine Miss Kane \$50 for contempt. Not having that amount in her shopping bag at that particular time, she was ordered to jail in default of payment.

It would be creditable to Miss Kane if she would quit the bar and engage in some other business for a living. She is too ill-tempered to ever succeed in the practice of the law. She injures the cause of her clients and brings disgrace upon herself.

COLDEN'S LIQUID BEEF TONIC imparts strength to the body and mind. Take no other. Of druggists.

Confidence. ZEPHRA is a certain preventive of malarial troubles, as it keeps the liver active. It makes bilious fever impossible. On the same ground it is a reliable indication of the blood pure. It is want of judgment to allow prejudice to prevent one from trying this rem-

edy. The writer has seen many such who, being persuaded, were surprised and gratified at the results. Try a 10-cent sample. Sold by Prentice & Evenson.

LOVELY WOMAN.

Extraordinary Scene in a Milwaukee Court of Justice.

A Fair Lawyer on the War-Path Delights the Judge With Water and Wrath, and is Conveyed to the Bastille.

MILWAUKEE, April 21.—An extraordinary scene was enacted between Kate Kane, a lawyer, and Judge Mallory, during the afternoon session of the municipal court yesterday. In the course of the morning's proceedings the case of one Neiderman, charged with burglary, came up, and, after the usual questioning concerning the ability of the prisoner to hire his own counsel, Judge Mallory assigned the defense to Thomas Somers, notwithstanding the mention by the district attorney of the fact that Kate Kane was entitled to the case, for she had been in consultation with Neiderman. The matter rested here until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when Kate entered the court room and took a seat by the side of Clark Mesivinski, and directly below and in front of Judge Mallory. She inclined her head as if about to speak to the clerk, but in reality to observe the exact position of the judge. Finding him with his eyes fixed upon the jury, and therefore away from her, she quickly sprang to her feet and grasped at the instant resting on the bar a little to the right of his honor. This proved too heavy and smooth for dextrous handling, so she let go of it and seized a glass filled with water near by. This Kate held poised in her hand until the judge looked around, when, with a rapid, vicious jerk, she threw the water squarely in his face, and then she said, "You dirty dog!" Judge Mallory, fairly spluttering with rage and the involuntary bath, ordered Kate to be arrested, and she was promptly seized by Deputy Sheriff Meyer and taken to the jail. Judge Mallory fined \$50 and costs for contempt. Then Kate broke out in a perfect torrent of abuse, calling the judge a "dirty dog," and saying that she would rather see him in jail than pay her fine; that the county jail was a far more respectable place than the municipal court-room with his honor in it; that his recent re-election was accomplished by bribery and fraud, and much else, to all of which Judge Mallory simply replied with the stern order to the officers: "Take that creature out of this court!"

"You have insulted me, you dirty dog," screamed Kate, as she struggled to free herself from the grasp of Deputy Sheriff Meyer and Detective Strong. "You had me seized by order to Meyer when he seized my friends to hurry her out beyond the portals. She fought and struggled all the way down into the clerk's office below, and when there asked whether she wished to pay the fine or be taken to jail. 'No I will not pay it,' said she, and she soon found herself an occupant of the quarters assigned to females. Kate immediately sent for Mr. Orton, United States District Attorney, and after consultation applied to Court Commissioner Byrne for a writ of habeas corpus. This was issued, and she was released. She then who reserved the privilege of the law to refrain from making a formal return until to-day. While this was going on, Kate was waiting restlessly in her prison cell, with her hat and shawl on, expecting every moment to be called before the court commissioner, but when she heard the effect of the sheriff and his waiting men, she waited for the night in the jail, where, according to the statute unless the fine is paid, she will be compelled to remain until Friday. It is a curious fact that the judge engaged as Kate's attorneys seem at a loss how to proceed with the habeas corpus business under the peculiar circumstances surrounding the case. The attorneys do not see how they can circumvent the commitment which accompanied Kate into the hands of the jail authorities.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

The Fight Ended on the Bradwell-McNally Contest—Work in the Senate.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 21.—Yesterday the senate passed a number of appropriation bills; one for the support of the state board of agriculture; \$100,000 per annum for the Illinois insane hospital; an appropriation for the Kankakee insane hospital; \$50,000 contingent for the Joliet penitentiary, and several appropriations to certain individuals.

When the house convened yesterday, the Democrats insisted that the journal should be read at length. It was long after 10 o'clock before the reading was finished. It crept out that Rankin was determined to go home on the noon train, thus breaking the Republican ranks. Rankin made a very amusing speech, but merely to occupy the attention of the house until noon. Rankin did not present himself, and the government special agents under direction of James Ward went straight to the city to ascertain his location. The Republicans got Rankin run along, apparently satisfied with the delay.

On a vote to postpone approval of the journal, which was discovered and with great reluctance, which necessitated a call of the house. Rankin and his friends were people in the Republican party who could not get along with the Democrats, and they were determined to stay here as long as they could. By the Republican leaders and begged to stay. He refused, saying he would go home. Finally, after various consultations, motions and withdrawals of motions, Kimbrough moved that the reports in the Bradwell-McNally case be indefinitely postponed. Speaker Collins entertained the motion, and the house adjourned until 10 o'clock. It was accomplished in less than ten minutes, and there seems to be but little chance for its ever being brought up again. After the introduction of numerous bills and the reception of a basket or two of committee reports the house adjourned.

Michigan Legislature.

LANSING, April 21.—The senate yesterday passed house bills to authorize the Covenant Mutual Bonded associations of Ohio and Illinois to unite and consolidate for business purposes; to revise the laws relating to public instruction and primary schools; for organization of the insane; for formation of joint stock companies for owning and maintaining shooting parks and rinks.

The house passed a house bill to authorize cities and villages to take private property for the use and benefit of the public.

Lincoln as a Story-Teller.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Ex-President Grant, introducing Vice President Colfax to lecture upon the late President Lincoln, said he had heard Abraham Lincoln tell numerous stories, but never heard one from his lips that might not be repeated from that very platform.

Jay Gould has issued a circular to the stockholders of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway company, giving notice of the creation of a collateral trust loan of \$10,000,000, bearing 6 per cent interest and running thirty years to meet the obligations of the Car Trust company and relieve the Wabash company of its floating debt without drawing upon the earnings of the company. The loan will be guaranteed by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain

& Southern Railway company, and secured by real estate, stocks, etc. Mr. Gould takes occasion to commend the rumors recently circulated detrimental to the credit of the company.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Fitz John Porter Confident of Restoration—The Speakership—Other Capital News.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Fitz John Porter feels confident the bill for his restoration to the army will be passed by the next congress. The house is Democratic, and will probably look favorably upon Fitz John. His main hope lies in Democratic support. The senate will be Republican by a bare majority, and if Senators Sewell and Hoar vote again for the bill it is quite likely that the measure will pass both houses, unless the Republicans minority resort to filibustering tactics, and even then, if the Democratic majority so large in the house, they will be able to do pretty much as they please. The senate is not likely to filibuster on the bill, so that everything, as it now appears, depends upon the question whether or not the president will approve it. Senator Logan, if his advice be asked, will counsel the president against signing the bill. Gen. Grant will probably say "sign the bill," and the chances are that his voice, reinforced by those of certain intimate friends in New York, will result in securing the restoration of Fitz John to the army.

But Gen. Grant has been very much hurt by his advocacy of the Fitz John Porter bill. It was undoubtedly his effort in that direction, as much as any other cause, that influenced the house to pass the bill for placing him upon the retired list of the army. It is certain that Gen. Grant injured himself in the estimation of his party by what he did in suddenly changing his mind upon the Fitz John Porter case. Mr. Porter claims to have just been handed a telegram which he thinks explains his inability to accomplish certain movements in the campaign, which, because of his incoherence or willful reason, resulted so disastrously to the union cause; but it is not thought in Washington that the newly discovered evidence helps him very much. Mr. Grant's former opinions are just as true to-day as they were when first expressed in the light of all that had been reported upon the subject. Aside from every other consideration, Mr. Porter's dispirited and contemptible conduct toward his superior in command, as expressed in his conversation and letters, was sufficient to show the cause against him. He is a man of no weight in causing the Republicans to oppose him, as they did every other man or measure that looked like a surrender of the best interests of the union cause.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The supporters of Randall for the speakership are claiming most of the Tennessee delegation, and it is suggested that there must have been a trade with Mr. Atkins who wants to be clerk. Mr. Atkins, it is certain, has not entered into any bargain, whatever his friends may have done, but they will be almost compelled to support Randall, bargain or no bargain. The friends of Mr. Atkins know very well that if a Tennessee is elected speaker, a Tennessee cannot be elected clerk, and they must therefore be opposed to Carlisle and Blackburn. It is on this account that Mr. Randall has been trying to get all the opposition to himself concentrated upon Carlisle. If he can draw the issue against himself and either of the gentlemen from Kentucky, he will compel the friends of Clark, of Missouri, as well as those of Atkins, of Tennessee, to support him.

NOTES.

In the star-route trial Mr. Ker proceeded with his argument, but had not concluded when court adjourned.

The signal service has abandoned the cyclone observation station in the West Indies for lack of funds.

Secretary Chandler telegraphs that he will be in Washington on Monday.

A copy of the civil-service rules has been furnished each member of the cabinet now in the city.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Two thousand houses at Delhi, India, were burned yesterday. A great many people are left homeless.

The hardware firm of Pedraza & Planella, of Havana, Cuba, have absconded with liabilities exceeding their assets \$303,000.

Helen Marcovitch, who attempted the life of the King of Serbia, is still alive. She tried to commit suicide in prison, but is in a fair way to recover.

About three thousand emigrants sailed from Liverpool yesterday, most of them intending to settle in Manitoba. They represent an aggregate capital of \$450,000.

George O. Howard, a dentist, has been awarded \$12,000 damages against the Chicago West Division railway company for the loss of a foot through the carelessness of employees of the company.

A party of negroes who had removed from South Carolina to Liberia about two years ago have returned to their old homes in a sorry condition, having lost what little property they had, besides contracting a disease that has caused several of them to lose their lives.

The city authorities of Philadelphia have been enjoined from interfering with the poles of wires of the Mutual Union Telegraph company, which it was intended to seize in consequence of the company's violation of its agreement by consolidating with the Western Union Telegraph company.

The body of Maggie Hennecke, the Milwaukee girl whose unexplained disappearance last October gave rise to all sorts of theories, was found yesterday in the Milwaukee river. The girl was about 19 years of age, and, as there is no reason known why she should have committed suicide, she is supposed to accidentally fall into the river.

Wilson, Republican, was given a certificate of election as representative in congress for the Fifth district of Iowa upon an ostensible majority of twenty-four votes at a November election. Frederick, his Democratic opponent, claims to have discovered errors in the count of votes that will reverse the result and give him a margin of 100 votes or more.

Like oil upon troubled waters is HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR upon a cold.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEASONABLE SPECIALTIES

FOR SPRING, AT RICH & SILBER'S, MILWAUKEE.

Latest Novelties.

CLOAKS AND SUITS, SILKS AND SATINS, MILLINERY, NECKWEAR, RIBBONS, SUITINGS, DRESS GOODS, HOSIERY, TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, ETC., ETC., ETC.

ORDERS BY MAIL

Are given prompt and reliable attention. Sample orders a specialty. Goods sent C. O. D. with privilege to examine, when a sufficient sum is enclosed with the order to pay charges both ways. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List. Address

RICH & SILBER, 412 to 417 Broadway, MILWAUKEE, WIS. 306615

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Charles M. Scanlan, LAWYER, JAMESVILLE, WISCONSIN. WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS OF THE STATE—PENSION BUSINESS A SPECIALTY. OFFICE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE. nch21dawl

T. JUDD, DENTIST, WILL EXTRACT TEETH, WITH OR WITHOUT GAS. DIVERS' BLOCK, WEST SIDE. JAMESVILLE, WISCONSIN.

B. T. SANBORN, Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE OPPOSITE POST OFFICE. ALL CALLS WILL FIND ME AT MY OFFICE, NIGHT OR DAY, AND WILL BE ANSWERED PROMPTLY. SPECIAL OFFICE HOURS FROM 2 TO 4 AND 7 TO 9 P. M. mar21dawl

E. M. RYZER, C. L. CLARK, HYZER & CLARK, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, ROOM 3, BENNETT'S BLOCK, JAMESVILLE, WISCONSIN. jan21dawl

J. B. DOE, JR., Attorney-at-Law (Successor to Doe & Hyzer) RICHMOND BLOCK, WEST MILWAUKEE STREET, JAMESVILLE, WISCONSIN. jan21dawl

S. H. GISH, M. D., DENTIST. Opposite the P. O. Filling of teeth with gold and all other proper material, and carefully done. Full upper or under Sets of Teeth \$8.00. Superior in quality, natural appearance and adaptation. Reference to other dentists for patients wearing sets made by me for them in Janesville. may21dawl

GEO. H. MCCAUSEY, SURGEON DENTIST. Office in Tallman's Block, opposite First National Bank, West Milwaukee street, Janesville, Wisconsin. Preservation of Natural Teeth a specialty. Nitrous-Oxide gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth. sc21dawl

DR. M. A. NEWMAN, Dental Surgeon. Office in Smith & Jackson's block, over Rock County National Bank, Janesville, Wis. Practices Dentistry in all its branches. Administers nitrous oxide gas for the painless extraction of teeth. sep21dawl

-Black Cashmere- MOCHA!

A lot of choice Mocha Coffee received this morning, also

Neufchatelle Cheese, Pure Maple-Sugar, Boneless Sardines, Italian Macaroni, French Mustard in fancy Vases, Evaporated Vegetables for Soup, Epps' Cocoa, Russian Caviar, Fresh Cocoanuts, And another Tierce of Sugar, Cured Hams, Boneless Breakfast Bacon, and Dried Beef.

J. A. Denniston.

SPRING IS HERE, And so is the immense stock of

CLOTHING! AT FRED SONNEBORN'S

A full line of Gents' Dress Suits, Business "Youths' " Boys' " Children's " Latest Style Hats, Neckwear, etc. White and Colored Shirts.

I can clothe you from head to foot, except boots, which I may add in the future. After having purchased all the clothing you need, I will sell you a trunk at cost to put them in, as I merely keep them to accommodate you. I am going to

Give You a Benefit

In clothing this spring, and am bound to undersell any other house in Southern Wisconsin. Come and see me and get one of my 25 cent cards, and at the same time I will give you prices that will suit you.

Yours truly, FRED SONNEBORN.

New Styles of Elegant and Beautiful WALL PAPERS, ARE NOW ON EXHIBITION AT OUR STORE,

NO. 10 WEST MILWAUKEE STREET. THE PUBLIC ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.

Particular attention paid to designing and laying out ceiling decorations, in the most approved and artistic styles. F. S. LAWRENCE & CO.

General Closing Sale! OF WINTER GOODS!

AT J.M. Bostwick & Sons'

This being the closing of the first year of our business, we propose to make one of the cheapest sales of Winter Goods ever made in the state.

150 Satin Dolmans and Diagonal Beavers, at exactly N. Y. Cost. 200 Winter Shawls at exactly N. Y. Cost. 250 Pairs White and Colored Blankets, at exactly N. Y. Cost.

5,000 YARDS OF DRESS GOODS!

In all the fall and winter shades, that have been selling from two to three shillings, we place them on the counter at 15 cents per yard. This is one of the leading features of the sale, and will be one of the best bargains we shall have to offer. Call and see them. 500 of the Albany Home-Made Shirts, that have been selling from \$1.00 to \$1.50. We shall put the whole lot on the counter at 50 cents. No one can afford to pass this pile.

EMBROIDERIES.

We shall put up a large pile of HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES, at from 2 to 5 cents a yard. IRISH CROCKET EDGING, 50 boxes of New Patterns. We will sell you 12 yards for 10 cents, 15c, and 25c. This is beautiful trimming for Ladies' and Children's Underwear. Will wash and is very durable.

Five Cases of Good Dark Prints, at 5 Cents a yd. Ten Cases of Beautiful Dark Prints, 16 Yards for a Dollar. Bleached Brown Muslin very Low. We will sell you Lonsdales fruit of the Loom and Hill's Semper Idem,

At price lower than they have been since the war. Every family should avail themselves of this opportunity and get a piece for spring use. We will sell you the best

-Black Cashmere- MOCHA!

To the Ladies of Janesville and Rock County: When you are looking for any kind of goods in our line, you will find it will pay you to call in at this sale and look our stock over.

Yours respectfully, J. M. BOSTWICK & SONS.

Empire Drug Store!

Shaker Extracts or Mother Seigles' EXTRACTS OF ROOTS FOR BLOOD, Rheumatism and Pain killer, &c. A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Brushes GLASS, Etc., Etc., Etc. A Full Line of the Standard Patent Medicines Constantly in Stock

Also the best remedy for Asthma in the market. He has the best remedy for Hog Cholera known. An endless variety of Toilet Articles as cheap as the Cheapest. A FULL STOCK OF THE BEST BRANDS OF CIGARS. Wm. M. Eldredge, Janesville, Wis. No. 27 Main Street. aug21dawl

MISCELLANEOUS

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than those which contain alum, as it is in competition with the multitude of low cost, more weight, alum or phosphate brands. Sold only in cans.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.—*Sarah J. Harris, plaintiff, against Eugene Harris, defendant.*

The State of Wisconsin, to the said defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure to do so, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint.

Dated March 17th, 1888.

ED. F. CARPENTER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
P. O. Address, Janesville, Rock County, Wis.
mch17deww

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The State of Wisconsin, to the said defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure to do so, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint.

Dated March 17th, 1888.

ED. F. CARPENTER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
P. O. Address, Janesville, Rock County, Wis.
mch17deww

CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.—*Eugene Harris, plaintiff, against Sarah J. Harris, defendant.*

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THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21.

The circulation of the GAZETTE is larger than that of any other newspaper in Rock County.

VICTUALS AND DRINK.

There once was a woman, and what do you think she thought of when she was alone? Victuals and drink were the chief of her thoughts. And yet this poor woman could never be quiet.

And were you so foolish as really to think that all she could think of was victuals and drink? That while she was furnished with that sort of diet, the feeling and fancy would starve and be quiet.

Mother Goose knew far better, but thought it sufficient. To give more hint that the fare was deficient. For I do not believe she could ever have meant to imply there was reason for being content.

Yet the mass of mankind is unconsciously slow to acknowledge the fact it behooves them to know. Or to learn that a woman is not like a mouse. Needing nothing but cheese and the walls of a house.

But just take a man—shut him up for one day—Give him his hat and cane, put them snugly away. Get him stockings to mend, and three snuggly meals. And then ask him at night, if you dare, how he feels.

Do you think he will quietly stick to his stock-in-trade? While you read the news, and "don't care about talking?"

O, many a woman goes starving, I ween, Who lives in a palace, and furs like a queen. Till the famishing heart and the feverish brain Have spelled out to life's end the long lesson of pain.

Yet stay, to my mind an uneasy suggestion Comes up that there may be two sides to the question. That while here and there proving afflicted privation, The victuals must often be "willful starvation."

Since there are men and women would force one to think They choose to live only on victuals and drink.

O, restless, and craving, and unsatisfied Whence never the culture of hunger departs! How long on the husks of our life will we feed, Ignoring the soul and her famishing needs?

Bethink you when lulled in your shallow content, 'Twas to Lazarus only the angels were sent! And 'tis to whose lips but earth's ashes are sent, For whom the full banquet is gathered in Heaven?

—Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney.

THE WONDERS OF THE SKY.

Prof. S. P. Langley, of the Allegheny Observatory, gave his twelfth and concluding lecture before the Lowell Institute last evening. The special topic treated was "Meteors and Stars."

The speaker introduced his theme by saying: "The old theory was that space is a utter void, and that there is no physical connection between our earth and the stars which stretch away into illimitable space."

But air is renewed as the earth uses it up. We have seen that this renewal is in the shape of carbonic acid gas—that upon which all plants grow and by which they come to their beauty and fruitage; that by which we grow. It is calculated that probably all the carbon in our atmosphere has been used up more than one hundred times. The earth has absorbed it. Now this fact shows that the replenishing must come from without our own planet and its atmosphere—that is, from the interplanetary spaces.

This is a theory, and one so new that it is hardly debatable as yet. But Newton, in his time, came to the conclusion that space was not a void, and his utterances in the "Principia," about two hundred years ago, are quite in accord with the theory here enunciated. His expression is old, but the thought is as abstruse of modern speculation.

He speaks of exhalations from the comets repainting the surfaces of the earth, and declares that there is such a waste of the fluids of this planet that without a supply from without there must be a constant decrease.

Again, he speaks of that spirit of the air, so useful and yet so subtle, and which must come from without. He did not find out what it was, and we have not given it a definite name, but we know that it is carbonic acid gas.

The speaker then introduced the subject of comets, and had shown upon the screen a series of cometary views so brilliant as to call forth repeated applause. The comet comes into our planetary system, and plunges through it in an erratic course, dashing quite near the sun in its course. The comet of 1842 was the greatest of this century. Then came Donati's comet of 1857, and the last one, of 1882. The comet has many wonderful phases, appearances as so remarkable as to have led to the theory that the most laborious and beautiful astronomical diagrams ever drawn are those of Donati's comet.

There is nothing to startle in these representations, but everything to interest. It was first delineated on the 24th of September, being then in the constellation Great Bear. The inextinguishable spurs fifty million miles long and running to the very opposite direction from what gravitation would pull them, was expatiated upon. What they were, or how caused, no mortal knows, while many mortals tried to frame a theory. The peculiar stratification of the tail of that comet was adverted to, and the apparently solid head, or nucleus, which is a beautiful shadow millions of miles long. On Donati's comet there were wonderful jets of light on one side, which showed in brilliant contrast with the darker portion.

To show the impalpability of the cometic tail, the speaker remarked that a piece of that tail ten million miles in thickness would not reflect so much light as two cubic feet of common air. One peculiarity of all comets is that the tail is always driven away from the sun. To show that Newton had a very clear idea of the actual facts concerning comets, a view from his "Principia," drawn in 1688, was thrown upon the screen. The phenomenon referred to, by which the tail of the comet seems to be pushed away from the sun, demonstrates that, in spite of the prevalent belief that the solar influence is one of attraction, as seen in gravitation, it has, in some way, a repellent force. In referring to Newton, the fact was noticed that that great scientist frequently quoted the conclusions of an astronomer "in Boston of New England." One of the especially fine views presented was that of the comet of 1880. A recent discovery has entirely changed all of our ideas on certain questions. That discovery is the identification of comets with certain meteor streams into which the earth is precipitated by its orbit once in about thirty years. Holding what he declared to be a piece of comet in his hand, the speaker said that it had a history more thrilling than that of any atom of our earth, if it could only tell its story. A vivid description was given of the ominous physical phenomena which accompanied the falling of the meteoric specimen exhibited. The stone, heavy as iron, undoubtedly came from the solid head of a comet. To illustrate the effect of such erratic fragments when striking the sun, a calculation has been made, with the conclusion that a meteor one hundred miles in diameter striking the sun with all of the accelerated momentum gathered from its parabolic orbit, would not be noticed on the earth, and the terrible impact would keep up the solar heat but a few hours. One of the most remarkable statements of modern times comes from the most renowned savant of the French Academy of Science. "It is to the effect that as a result of his examination of meteoric specimens, he finds them composed of real sandstone. Now, this means a great deal, for sandstone comes from the destruction of previous rocks; it is the washings, ground-down results from volcanic throes. So that it appears, in short, that meteors and comets are portions of demolished, worn-out worlds. These meteoric fragments resemble almost exactly the sandstone which holds the copper of the Lake Superior region. Is this the end? Is this what is to become of a worn-out world? Let us now go further out into the region of the fixed stars. In the ancient pyramids of Gizeh, something like the telescope tube was constructed, through which the pole star was constantly in view. Through that tube there can now no star be seen. It is not that the heavens have moved out of place, but the pyramid, the earth, have shifted during those thousands of years. We speak of the apparent motion of the heavens, but that star is there, fixed in its proper place. Just here we can appreciate the new astronomy. With the spectroscopic we can discern the motions of the "fixed" stars, and in a single minute can detect a movement which the naked eye could not perceive in thousands of years. When a star is approaching the earth, a spectroscopic shows the green tending to blue, and when it is receding the green pales into yellow. This is a hint of the method by which results are attained. One star was particularly considered, Sirius. In the olden time constellations controlled the stars in the arrangements of diagrams, and specimen illustrations were given. The excellent astronomical photographic work of Cambridge was referred to, especially in the study of the stars. Sirius is the largest star to the naked eye. It is one of the nearer fixed stars, yet is hundreds of thousands of millions of miles away. It is twenty times larger than the sun in diameter and eight thousand times larger in bulk. There are four types of stars, in their chemical constitution. One of these classes is younger than our sun, and in this class is Sirius. The rays of Ptolemy it was red; now it is white or bluish. Sirius is slowly moving away from us about ten miles a second. In Orion we find the same type of stars as the sun. The great star cluster was thrown upon the screen, of which Herschel said: "No man looks upon it for the first time without a feeling of amazement." In the familiar "milky way" the universe is seen in the making. Our new astronomy began with Galileo and his insignificant telescope. Now we have one forty-five feet long, with a thirty-inch object glass. From all our varied studies we learn that this present universe is the successor of those that preceded it, and is but the predecessor of those to come after. It is one point in the grand sequence of eternal events. All of our studies lead us to be careful of presumptuous speculations. We are told that everything points to a degradation of heat, to a running down of a clock which there is no hand to rewind. But when we are told that the sun makes men, and that we shall end such conclusions. In that fabled race of miles, who lived but an hour, their Herbert Spencer may have prophesied that the declining sun would bury the race of miles with it. In eternal night, but, in spite of such predictions, it is a fact that the sun did rise again the very next morning.—Boston Herald.

The Hair.

It has been ascertained that the ordinary length of the hair, as shown by the measurement in women, ranges between twenty and thirty-six inches, and its weight from six to eight ounces. However, if the hair is closely shaved it becomes persistent and also increases in bulk and strength. The hair grows at the rate of one line and a half per week, or six and a half inches per year, being twenty-seven feet if we live to be eighty. The shape of small hairs is cylindrical, and more or less oval for long hairs. The hairs of the head are never cylindrical and those of the beard and eye-brows are somewhat oval.

When left to their natural growth and cut, the hair is always conical and pointed. The most laborious and beautiful astronomical diagrams ever drawn are those of Donati's comet. There is nothing to startle in these representations, but everything to interest. It was first delineated on the 24th of September, being then in the constellation Great Bear. The inextinguishable spurs fifty million miles long and running to the very opposite direction from what gravitation would pull them, was expatiated upon. What they were, or how caused, no mortal knows, while many mortals tried to frame a theory. The peculiar stratification of the tail of that comet was adverted to, and the apparently solid head, or nucleus, which is a beautiful shadow millions of miles long. On Donati's comet there were wonderful jets of light on one side, which showed in brilliant contrast with the darker portion.

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Appropos of Wiggins.

In one of the Southern States a man named Davis used to publish a well-known almanac. Traveling on horseback once, in a distant part of the State, he had to inquire his way. He called to a farmer who was working in the field, and made the necessary inquiries as to the road and distance to a certain town. The farmer told him, and added: "You had better hurry up, or you will be caught in the rain before you get there."

Davis jogged on, wondering to himself what the farmer could mean by such a remark, the weather being bright and beautiful. Before he had gone on a mile the rain caught him and gave him a severe drenching. This was a puzzle to him, and after the rain was over he returned to seek from the farmer the secret of such weather-wise knowledge. The farmer said to him: "I'll tell you how it is, neighbor. We all take Davis' Almanac in these parts, and never go from home in the morning without consulting it. If the almanac says expect rain, we are sure of fair weather. If it says it will rain, before leaving home that morning I looked at the almanac, and it said expect fair weather. From that I knew it would rain, and the day being pretty well advanced, and no rain having fallen up to the time when you spoke to me, I advised you to hurry on."—Cor. N. Y. Sun.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Publics requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn Monthly.

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